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THE REGISTER
OF THE
Lynn Historical Society

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS

NUMBER XX

FOR THE YEAR 1916

Edited by the Committee on Publication



LYNN, MASS.
FRANK S. WHITTEN, PRINTER
1917

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CHARLES JEPHTHA HILL WOODBURY, A. M., Sc. D.
President of the Lynn Historical Society, 1913-1916

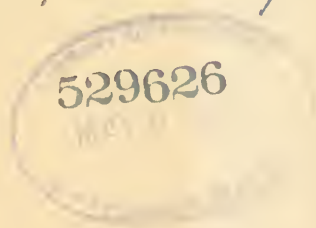
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2d net

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2d. 11

FORM OF BEQUEST

I bequeath the sum ofdollars to the Lynn Historical Society, incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and direct that the receipt of the Treasurer of the said Society shall be a release to my estate and to its executors from further liability under said bequest.

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OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1917

President,

HENRY FULLER TAPLEY

Vice Presidents,

JOHN ALBREE

CHARLES NEAL BARNEY

HENRY NEWHALL BERRY

Secretary,

CHARLES STEWART VIALL

Assistant Secretary,

MISS HELEN WALLACE FOSTER

Treasurer,

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

The above ex officio and:

Until January 1918

HENRY NEWHALL BERRY

EARL A. MOWER

WILLIAM S. BURRILL

JAMES S. NEWHALL

MRS. HARRIET K. CLOUGH

THOMAS F. PEDRICK

Until January 1919

GEORGE S. BLISS

BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON

MISS ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL

MISS HARRIET L. MATTHEWS

NATHAN MORTIMER HAWKES

MISS SUSAN L. JOHNSON

Until January 1920

MRS. GRACE G. CHASE

A. DUDLEY JOHNSON

MICAJAH P. CLOUGH

MRS. LUCINDA M. LUMMUS

MISS SALLIE H. HACKER

LOUIS M. WINSLOW

Committees 1917

Custodians

WILLIAM S. BURRILL, <i>Chairman</i>	. . .	Rooms
GEORGE S. BLISS	Photographs
EDWARD B. GORDON	Books and Pamphlets
EARL A. MOWER	Rooms
LOUIS M. WINSLOW	Grounds

Finance

	MICAJAH P. CLOUGH, <i>Chairman</i>	
HENRY F. TAPLEY		LOUIS M. WINSLOW

Membership

	HENRY F. TAPLEY, <i>Chairman</i>	
JOHN M. BARRY		MRS. LIZZIE L. BREED
CHARLES N. BREED		MISS MABEL A. PEACH
EDWARD F. BREED		MISS MABEL F. RIPLEY

Lectures and Public Meetings

	CHARLES E. HAYWOOD, <i>Chairman</i>	
C. NEAL BARNEY		MRS. FLORENCE L. BREED
	THOMAS F. PEDRICK	

Reception

	MISS SALLIE H. HACKER, <i>Chairman</i>	
MRS. EDITH T. BEARDSSELL		MRS. MARION W. NEWHALL
MRS. ISABELLE B. BROWN		MRS. MABEL W. OSBORN
MRS. HELEN W. CAMPBELL		MISS MABEL A. PEACH
MISS SUSAN L. JOHNSON		MRS. ADALINE E. STEPHENSON
MRS. LUCINDA M. LUMMUS		MRS. SARAH E. STEPHENSON
MISS SADIE W. MARTIN		MISS MARY A. TOWNSEND
MISS MARY E. NEWHALL		MISS LAURA B. WOODBURY

AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Genealogy

MISS SUSAN L. JOHNSON, *Chairman*

LUTHER ATWOOD

MRS. HARRIET F. PARKER

MRS. HARRIET K. CLOUGH

MRS. CARRIE M. SANDERSON

NATHAN M. HAWKES

Necrology

MISS HELEN W. FOSTER, *Chairman*

LUTHER ATWOOD

MISS SADIE WOODBURY MARTIN

Publication

GEORGE S. BLISS, *Chairman*

MISS JULIA A. GORDON

CHARLES H. HASTINGS

MISS ELIZABETH P. PUTNAM

Town Records

GEORGE H. MARTIN, *Chairman*

C. NEAL BARNEY

BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON

Excursions

The Committee for each excursion will be appointed by the Council.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERS

Membership shall consist of the present members of the voluntary association known as the LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, of the signers of the agreement of association, and such persons as shall hereafter be elected by the Council. The Council shall have authority to drop members from the rolls for non-payment of dues for two years.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of fifty dollars in one payment, and who is not indebted to the Society for dues or otherwise, may become a life member, and be released from the payment of further dues.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

The annual meeting shall be held on the second Wednesday evening in January, time and place to be determined by the Council. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A less number may adjourn. Special meetings may be called by direction of the Council or President, and shall be called upon the written request of twenty members.

ARTICLE III

COUNCIL

The entire executive control and management of the affairs, property, and finances of the Society shall be vested in a Council, which shall consist of twenty-four members. The Council shall be constituted and elected as follows:

The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be members thereof *ex officiis*. At the annual meeting of the society for the year 1910 there shall be elected six members of the Council for the term of three years, six for the term of two years, and six for the term of one year. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected six members to serve for the term of three years.

The Council shall appoint all committees for special work, and all subordinate officers and agents, and make all necessary rules and regulations for itself and them.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

The officers shall consist of President, three Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall be members *ex officiis* of the Council. They shall perform the usual duties of such officers, and such other duties as the Council may require. In case of the occurrence of any vacancy in office, or in the Council, from any cause whatsoever, the Council shall at their next meeting fill the vacancy for the unexpired term by election by ballot.

ARTICLE V

DUES

The admission fee shall be one dollar, and the annual assessment shall be two dollars, payable on July first of each year.

ARTICLE VI

AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting regularly called, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Members Elected to the Lynn Historical Society

From January 12, 1916 to January 10, 1917

A list of Members will be found in the 1913 REGISTER

Aug. 21, 1916.	Barnes, J. Edgar	25 Verona street
Aug. 21, 1916.	Barnes, Jennie L. Murkland (Mrs. J. E.)	25 Verona street
June 19, 1916.	Blood, L. Annie (Mrs. E. H.)	
		10 Fuller terrace, Swampscott
Jan. 17, 1916.	Breed, Celia Kimball (Mrs. E. F.)	11 Kings Beach road
Jan. 17, 1916.	Breed, Edward Fortesque	11 Kings Beach road
Oct. 16, 1916.	Caldwell, Mrs. Harriet Kimball,	
		57 Millet road, Swampscott
Nov. 20, 1916.	Fellows, Mrs. Addie R.	207 Boston street
Jan. 17, 1916.	Felton, James Porter	12 Grosvenor park
Jan. 17, 1916.	Felton, Josephine Green (Mrs. J. P.)	12 Grosvenor park
Aug. 21, 1916.	Haskell, Ira Joseph	2 Currier road
Aug. 21, 1916.	Haskell, Lillian Rogers (Mrs. I. J.)	2 Currier road
Jan. 17, 1916.	Hayford, Abner Wendell,	
		48 Atlantic terrace, Swampscott
Oct. 16, 1916.	Moore, Miss Mary S.	5 Wolcott road
Nov. 20, 1916.	Reynolds, Miss Augusta	207 Boston street
Nov. 20, 1916.	Sawyer, Nellie Ireson (Mrs. H. A.)	9 Linwood road
Aug. 21, 1916.	Silabee, Miss Grace E.	60 Breed street
Jan. 17, 1916.	Stephenson, W. R. C.	53 Atlantic terrace
July 17, 1916.	Stiles, Arthur H.	16 Ocean terrace
July 17, 1916.	Stiles, Lulu F. (Mrs. A. H.)	16 Ocean terrace

TRANSFERRED FROM ANNUAL TO LIFE MEMBERSHIP

July 17, 1916.	Tapley, Annah G. (Mrs. J. W.) . . .	13 Portland street
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SUMMARY

January 10, 1917

Honorary members	4
Life members	69
Members	636
Total	709

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Submitted by CHARLES STEWART VIALI

The membership of this Society at the present time is 709, divided as follows:—Six hundred and thirty-six annual, sixty-nine life and four honorary members.

On March 20 we suffered the loss of our President, the late Dr. C. J. H. Woodbury, who was untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of the Society through his personal devotion and administrative zeal. Of him so much that is good has been written that I will not attempt to add to it at this time.

At the adjourned meeting of March 20, held March 29, Mr. Henry Fuller Tapley was elected president.

The Finance Committee issued on May 31 a circular appealing directly to each member for contributions to pay off a floating debt and other obligations of approximately \$2,000, which had been gradually accumulating. Ten members had previously pledged \$100 each toward the payment. Through the Committee's efforts together with those of other members of the Council, the Treasurer was able to report at the Council meeting, held August 21, that a total of \$2,188 had been contributed and that all outstanding obligations, excepting the mortgage, had been paid.

A letter enclosing a check for \$1,000, a legacy under a codicil of Dr. Woodbury's will, payment being contingent on the Society's freedom from debt, excepting the mortgage on the house property, was received on October 10 from

Alice P. Woodbury, executrix, and by vote of the Council, this sum has been applied to the reduction of the mortgage and the consequent lessening of the interest. At the meeting of the Council, February 10, Mr. Charles E. Haywood was elected to that body to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Henry N. Berry, who at the annual meeting had been elected a vice president and had accepted that honor, at the same time resigning his membership in the Council. At the adjourned meeting, March 29, Miss Susan L. Johnson was elected a member of the Council to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Henry F. Tapley, the vacancy having occurred through his election to the presidency.

Council meetings have been held each month and have been well attended.

A delightful excursion was held in the fall under the auspices of Mr. A. Dudley Johnson to Broadhearth (known as the Old Iron Works Mansion) in Saugus. The house is one of five colonial structures, each representing a different period of construction. These have been restored by Wallace Nutting, incorporated, and are maintained by him in the interest of the people in things old and beautiful. The visitors were agreeably surprised at the house to find Mr. Nutting making a visit and were entertained by him with a descriptive talk. Chairs, tables, china and several old chests of exceptional beauty were sources of delight to the visitors, and the old beamed ceilings and stately architecture of the house, built in 1640, interested all.

From Broadhearth the party went to Appleton's Pulpit nearby. Our well-known Register of Probate, Mr. Horace H. Atherton, Jr., gave an interesting talk on historical facts relating to this landmark of colonial days.

During the year the program of the Society meetings included the following interesting papers and addresses :

A very enjoyable paper on the "Wit and Wisdom of the Old Farmer's Almanac" was read on February 10 by our efficient Assistant Secretary, Miss Helen W. Foster. The paper showed much study in its preparation.

At the meeting held on March 9, we listened to an address by the Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse of Newburyport on "The History of Spoons." At the same time he exhibited his illustrative collection of antique spoons which was enriched by a large number of choice heirlooms brought by members of the Society. Mr. Morse's address was very interesting and profitable, covering, as it did, the history of the advance of civilization as shown by the spoon and the various uses made of it.

The April meeting was omitted as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Woodbury.

Mr. Ezra D. Hines of Danvers, the able Assistant Register of Probate of Essex county, read on May 11, a paper telling the story of the old highway from Medford to Agawam (now Ipswich), which dates back to 1734 and passed through what is now Boston street in our city. The members present, of whom there were a goodly number, enjoyed his tracing of the Indian Trail, then the White Man's Path, and later The Road as we know it. Vice President Albree traced a part of The Road in this vicinity and related some very interesting anecdotes of persons and places in connection with it.

Bunker Hill Day, June 17, was appropriately observed by a social and entertainment under the supervision of Miss Sallie H. Hacker, chairman of the Reception Committee.

Our fellow-member, Mr. William Basset, held a large audience deeply interested on the evening of October 12, with his scholarly essay on "Quakerism, or the Society of Friends."

On November 9 Vice President John Albree read a highly appreciated paper on the "Art of Singing in the Old Bay Colony," being assisted in illustrating the same by a quartette under the direction of Mrs. Gustavus Attwill, pianist. The singers, Mrs. Gertrude K. Watson, Mrs. Annie M. Bramhall, Mr. Wilfred E. Watson and Mr. Francis Haseltine, rendered a number of the old songs to the great pleasure of all present.

In commemoration of the Society's twentieth anniversary Past President Benjamin N. Johnson gave on Dec. 18 an address on the "Formation and Growth of the Lynn Historical Society." A reception and dance followed, the President, Past President, and Vice Presidents receiving. The carefully prepared address was enjoyed by all and as a record of the history of this Society should be printed in the Register, touching, as it does, on the members living and those who have passed on, all of whom have aided in the means of building up the Lynn Historical Society to its present successful status.

The Society House has been open to the public Saturday afternoons, and we have had for special guests on different days, the school teachers and the School Committee, the physicians and their wives and the matrons of all the charitable institutions of the city.

In closing my first year as your Secretary, I wish to thank all the members of the Council for their assistance and uniform patience with my efforts.

TREASURER'S REPORT

RECEIPTS

Cash balance January 13, 1916	\$222 43	
Dues	1,202 00	
New members	19 00	
Portraits for 1915 Register	133 50	
Portraits for 1916 Register	12 00	
Dagyr & Breed tablets	25 00	
Bequest of Dr. Charles J. H. Woodbury	1,000 00	
Lawn party	10 00	
Mrs. John W. Tapley, life membership	50 00	
Floating Indebtedness Fund	2,208 28	
		\$4,882 21

EXPENDITURES

Note — Central National Bank	\$1,500 00	
On account of mortgage	1,000 00	
Interest	250 00	
Janitor	200 04	
Treasurer	62 15	
Secretary, clerical assistance	2 40	
Publication Registers, 1914	198 35	
Lynn Institution for Savings		
Dagyr & Breed Memorial Fund	70 00	
Lynn Institution for Savings		
Life Membership Fund	50 00	
Printing	185 74	
Insurance	39 26	
Lighting	11 10	
Repairs	9 48	
Receptions	97 96	
Lawn party	20 61	
Necrology Committee	1 00	
Water and street sprinkling	15 65	
Miscellaneous	106 96	
Balance on hand	1,061 51	
		\$4,882 21

TREASURER'S REPORT

15

Treasurer's Statement

ASSETS

Real estate on Green street	\$15,846 91	
Library, furniture, fixtures, etc.	2,500 00	
Site of Fort of 1642 and parcels of land at Lynn-		
hurst	300 00	
Cash in bank	1,061 51	
Dues for year ending July 1, 1917	168 00	
Dues overdue	105 00	
Life membership fund	50 50	
	<hr/>	\$20,031 92

LIABILITIES

Life membership fund	\$4,050 00	
Mortgage	4,000 00	
Net surplus	11,981 92	
	<hr/>	\$20,031 92

Funds

Life membership fund deposited with the Lynn		
Institution, life membership paid by Mrs. John		
W. Tapley	\$50 00	
Interest	50	
	<hr/>	\$50 50
Dagyr & Breed Memorial Tablet Fund		
Deposited with the Lynn Institution for Savings.		
Money received for the erection of Memorial		
Tablets to John Adam Dagyr and Ebenezer		
Breed	\$70 00	
Interest	1 40	
	<hr/>	\$71 40

Respectfully submitted,

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL, *Treasurer.*

January 10, 1917.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY

Owing to the illness of the chairman, Miss Harriet L. Matthews, the Committee has held only four meetings the past year. The third volume of Genealogies has been completed and bound containing 72 papers from 43 new members and 34 papers from 11 members who had previously sent in genealogies making a total of 106 in this volume.

This work is largely due to the unremitting efforts of the former chairman, Captain John Lord Parker who was instrumental in obtaining many genealogies. Sixteen members have traced their descent from Thomas Newhall and thirteen from Allen Breed.

For the Committee,

SUSAN L. JOHNSON, *Secretary*.

NECROLOGIES

Submitted by the Committee on Necrology, MISS HELEN WALLACE FOSTER, *Chairman*.

CHARLES HENRY BOARDMAN

Charles Henry Boardman, Jr., son of Charles Henry and Catherine W. (Beal) Boardman, was born in Lynn, November 15, 1880. He was married in Lynn, on June 2, 1909, to Miss Edith Davis, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Chadwell (Atkinson) Davis and died on August 12, 1916. Of this marriage two children were born, one of whom, Joseph Davis Boardman, born May 5, 1913, survives him.

On his maternal side he was descended from John Beal of Hingham, England (1638-1688).

His ancestor, Captain Benjamin Beal of Hingham, Mass. (1744-1814), was an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Another ancestor, Capt. Jairus Beal (1815-1877) also of Hingham, was a sea captain engaged in the East India and China trades. His father, Charles Henry Boardman, served as paymaster in the navy during the War of the Rebellion.

A lifelong resident of Lynn, he was educated at the Lynn Classical High School and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was by profession, a structural engineer. Mr. Boardman was a member of the Oxford Club of Lynn and of the Technology Club of Boston. A Republican in politics, his religious affiliations were Unitarian.

He was elected a member of the Lynn Historical Society on January 1, 1916.

JOANNA ATTWILL BUBIER

Joanna Attwill Bubier, a charter member, was born in Lynn, February 24, 1849, the daughter of Edward Trevett and Elizabeth Lewis (Lyon) Bubier, and died there October 16, 1916.

She was educated in the schools of Lynn and at the Ipswich Female Seminary and subsequently taught French for ten years in the Lynn Classical High School.

Miss Bubier was a member of the Lynn Women's Club and of the Political Science Club of Lynn. Originally an attendant at the First Congregational (Trinitarian) Church, she afterwards affiliated herself with the Unitarian denomination.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL BURROWS

Elizabeth Campbell Burrows, a member of the Society since 1907, was born at 69 Market street, March 1, 1848, the daughter of Egbert and Betsey Johnson (Alley) Burrows, and died at 90 Ocean street, April 17, 1916.

She was educated at the Franklin Grammar School and the Lynn High School and was a member of the Outlook Club and an attendant at the Unitarian Church.

Her ancestor, Joseph Alley, Jr., served in the Revolutionary War as private in Captain Ezra Newhall's Company, which marched on The Alarm of April 19, 1775.

MARIA BATCHELDER HARMON

Mrs. Maria Batchelder Harmon, a charter member, was born in Lynn, June 25, 1832, the daughter of John and Olivia Wood (Perley) Batchelder. On February 17, 1876, she was married in Lynn to Rollin Eugene Harmon and died November 24, 1916.

Always a resident of Lynn and educated in the Lynn public schools, she is believed to have been a member of the first class graduated from the Lynn High School. She afterwards taught there for many years, resigning in 1875. She was long a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, interesting herself in all its many activities and charities.

Her residence, 89 North Common street, was erected by Daniel L. Mudge in 1820 and is said to have been the first dwelling-house in Lynn of brick construction. Mrs. Harmon lived there for many years and had for it and for her native city an unusual attachment.

She was descended from the Batchelders, Woods and Perleys, all prominent families of Topsfield and Boxford.

CHARLES SAWYER JOHNSON

Charles Sawyer Johnson was born in Lynn, May 8, 1859, his parents being Joseph Bassett and Harriet Ellen (Stone) Johnson. On July 24, 1889, he was married at Easton, Mass., to Alice Cecile Carter. He died in Lynn, June 14, 1916.

A life-long resident of Lynn, he was educated at the Lynn Public Schools, graduating from the High School in 1876. After leaving school, he worked for his father, Joseph Bassett Johnson, inventor and manufacturer of shoe machinery, and a member of the firm of Swain,



ELIZABETH CAMPBELL BURROWS



JOHN FRANCIS MORGAN

Fuller & Co. After his father's death he engaged in the shoe-machinery business under the firm names of Cutcheon & Johnson, the Tripp Giant Leveller Co. of Lynn and the Boylston Manufacturing Co. of Boston. As a Republican, he was a member of the Common Council in 1892-3, serving as president of it during the second year; and in 1894-5 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen.

He was a member of the Oxford Club for over thirty years; a member of Golden Fleece Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Sutton Royal Arch Chapter; Olivet Commandery Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Maolis Club of Nahant and the Lynn Republican Club.

He joined the Lynn Historical Society on November 15, 1909.

His line of descent from Allen Breed¹ was through Allen Breed², Samuel Breed³, Benjamin Breed⁴, Abraham Breed⁵, Anna (Breed) Johnson⁶ and Joseph Bassett Johnson⁷, his father.

On his maternal side, he was descended from Edmund Lewis¹ through John Lewis², John Lewis³, John Lewis⁴, Robert Lewis⁵ Mary (Lewis) Stone⁶ and Harriet Ellen (Stone) Johnson⁷, his mother.

From Hugh Alley, of Nahant, his line of descent was Hugh Alley², Joseph Alley³, Ann Alley Williams⁴, Anna (Williams) Stone⁵, Williams Stone⁶ and Harriet Ellen (Stone) Johnson⁷.

He was also descended from the Bassett family through his great grandmother, Sarah Bassett, and from Richard Hood through both father and mother, Rebecca Hood, daughter of Richard Hood having married Hugh Alley² and Anna Hood, a sister of Rebecca having married Samuel Breed³.

JOHN FRANCIS MORGAN

John Francis Morgan was born in Boston, May 1, 1836, of Welsh ancestry, the only son of an only son. His parents died when he was very young. He married in Boston, November 29, 1860, Sarah Elizabeth Magee and died at his home, 194 Maple street, June 16, 1916. Five children were born to him, all of whom survive:— Katherine E. (Mrs. Harry G. Manning), Frank II., Edward D., J. Charles and William J.

Educated in the public schools of Boston, he resided there until 1877, when he removed to Lynn. Mr. Morgan was president and treasurer of the plumbing and heating firm of John F. Morgan & Son and was one of the oldest master plumbers in Lynn. He introduced the system of hot-water heating in Lynn dwelling-houses and is said to have made the first shoe last with spring fastening to hold the block and last in place. He made also the first rocker, or interlocking grate, for furnaces—an improvement now in common use. Inventive, of great natural ability, he was a recognized authority in his line of business. A Republican in politics, he

served faithfully a term in the Lynn City Council. Mr. Morgan was a member of the Boston Fusileers, Mt. Carmel Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Sutton Royal Arch Chapter, Zebulun Council, a charter member and Past Noble Grand of Glenmere Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Grand Marshal of the state organization of I. O. O. F.

He was elected a member of the Lynn Historical Society, July 26, 1909.

RICHARD JOHNSON NICHOLS

Richard Johnson Nichols, a charter member of this Society, was born in Lynn, June 15, 1839, the son of Nathan and Harriet (Herbert) Nichols, married Kate A. Lewis and died November 24, 1916. Two children were born, one of whom, Mrs. Bessie (Nichols) Adams, survives him.

He was educated in the Lynn public schools. Mr. Nichols was for many years teller in the First National Bank, later associating with the printing firm of G. H. & A. L. Nichols. During the early history of the nigger-head lasting machine its inventor, J. W. Matzeliger, was financed by Richard Nichols, Melvin S. Nichols and Charles H. Delnow. To these men is due much credit for the perfecting of this labor-saving device.

During the Civil War he served in Company I, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. He was a member of the Oxford Club; I. O. O. F.; Grand Army of the Republic; Society of Colonial Wars; Anchor Club; Grand Army Club; Sons of the American Revolution; a charter member of Old Essex Chapter, S. A. R., and served as its first registrar-secretary. He was a regular attendant of the Methodist Church. In politics he was a Republican.

He traced his lineage from James Nichols of Malden, through James², James⁸, John⁴, John⁵, John⁶ and Nathan⁷, his father.

THOMAS PARKER NICHOLS

Thomas Parker Nichols, son of Nathan and Harriet (Herbert) Nichols, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lynn, August 28, 1830. He was married at Malden, May 5, 1853, to Caroline Smith of Lynn. Of this union four children were born, three of whom survive:—Mrs. Carrie Helen (Nichols) Aborn, born March 24, 1854; Fred Hammond Nichols, born November 25, 1861; Mrs. Sarah Lizzie (Nichols) Shepard, born July 5, 1865. He died on January 8, 1917.

Educated in the Lynn grammar schools, he was practically a life-long resident of Lynn. A printer and publisher by profession, he was for over



THOMAS PARKER NICHOLS



61 years the head of a Lynn printing-firm. This period covers the origin and growth most of the Lynn newspapers. With their development Mr. Nichols was closely connected. In 1843, at the age of 13, he began his career as an apprentice of John B. Tolman, job printer and publisher of the *Lynn Washingtonian*, an organ of the temperance wave which swept over the country about 1840. Subsequently he worked on the *Lynn Freeman* and the *Essex County Whig* as well as upon the original *Lynn News* and the *Lynn Reporter*. He helped to print Lynn's pioneer daily paper, the *Lynn Daily*, of which the first number was issued on January 1, 1855. In 1867, as a member of the firm of Kimball, Nichols & Courtis, he was one of the founders of the *Lynn Transcript*.

Always a staunch Republican, he served in the Lynn Common Council in 1865, 1867 and 1868 and was at one time a member of the Lynn Public Water Board. He was a director of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and a trustee of the Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank. Among the numerous clubs and organizations with which he was affiliated are the following:—Master Printers Club of Boston and the Boston Typothetæ; the Lynn Merchants' Association; Houghton Horticultural Society; Lynn Yacht Club; Oxford Club; Appalachian Mountain Club; Golden Fleece Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Sutton R. A. Chapter; a charter member of Zebulun Council, R. & S. M.; Olivet Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Bay State Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F.

He was a life member of the Lynn Y. M. C. A. and an attendant of the First Universalist Church.

Of considerable musical ability and attainments he directed the chorus choir in the old First M. E. Church and continued to do so for a while after that society moved into its new edifice in City Hall Square. In early life he played the church organ for several religious societies, including the Boston Street M. E. Church.

Mr. Nichols was a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society. He was descended from James Nichols of Malden, through James², James³, John⁴, John⁵, John⁶ and Nathan, his father.

ELIZA ELLEN TUFTS STONE

Mrs. Eliza Ellen (Tufts) Stone, daughter of Robert Daniels Tufts of Lynn, and Eliza Bowen (Needham) Tufts of Peabody, was born in Lynn, June 14, 1838 and died in Lynn, August 26, 1916. She had five brothers and sisters—Merriam, Charles Stewart, John Needham, Priscilla Ashton, and Emma Maria (Tufts) Luscomb—all natives of Lynn and all of whom she survived. On May 23, 1861, she married William Stone, for many

years superintendent of Pine Grove Cemetery, who died July 20, 1907. Their children, Fredilyn Almira and Wilber Fiske Stone, survive her.

She was educated in the public schools of Lynn and was a life-long resident of this city. Fond of out-of-door life, she found much comfort and inspiration in her garden and flowers. Of a reverent nature she attended from early girlhood the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Stone was a member of no other club or organization than the Lynn Historical Society, to which she was elected November 24, 1897.

DANIEL ALVAH SUTHERLAND

Daniel Alvah Sutherland born in China, Maine, April 9, 1840, the son of John Prout and Almira (Crosman) Sutherland, was married in Lynn, November 4, 1865, to Abigail Ann Stevens. He died in Lynn, May 28, 1916. His son, Reynold H. Sutherland, survives him.

Mr. Sutherland lived in China, Maine, and Durham, Maine, until 1859, when he came to Lynn and engaged in the shoe industry. He was superintendent for J. P. Newhall and also for J. N. Smith. Then he began shoe manufacturing on his own account and continued it for fifteen years. A number of improvements in shoe-making machinery are due to his inventive genius.

He was a member of the Public Water Board from 1892 to 1900, resigning this position to become superintendent of the Lynn Water Department. This office he held at the time of his death. Mr. Sutherland was a director of the Equitable Co-operative Bank from its organization.

In politics he was a Republican and in religious belief a Unitarian.

A man of strong social sympathies he was a member of the following clubs and organizations: Oxford Club; Massachusetts Republican Club; New England Water Works Association; Mt. Carmel Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Sutton Royal Arch Chapter; Olivet Commandery, Knights Templar; Boston-Lafayette Lodge of Perfection; Giles F. Yates Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Mt. Olivet Chapter, Rose Croix; Massachusetts Consistory; Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Regis Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and the Bay State Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was elected to membership in the Lynn Historical Society, October 16, 1905.

MARY LOUISE PECK THOMSON

Mrs. Mary Louise (Peck) Thomson, daughter of Charles and Mary (Folger) Peck, was born in Vienna, Ontario, Canada, June 1, 1856. On May 1, 1884, she was married at New Britain, Conn., to Elihu Thomson.

Of this marriage four children were born: Stuart, Roland D., Malcolm and Donald T., all of whom are living. She died in Lynn, March 19, 1916.

In 1858 her parents removed to New Britain, Conn., where she resided until 1884. Mrs. Thomson was a resident of Lynn from 1884 to 1890 and of Swampscott from 1890 until her death.

After receiving a thorough education in the public schools of New Britain, Conn. and the Farmington School, Farmington, Conn., she taught for a brief period in New Britain.

Outside of her home and family duties, in which she was most efficient, she gave much of her time to broad historical reading and to the study of literature, French as well as English.

Having much musical talent, which had been carefully developed, she had a strong love for the best music and was for years an appreciative attendant at the Boston Symphony rehearsals.

For a number of years she served as Vice President of the Women's Union of the Farmington Lodge Society and was a charter member of the North Shore Club of Lynn. During the twenty years preceding her death she attended the Unitarian Church.

She joined the Lynn Historical Society on October 20, 1902 and on March 17, 1913, became a life member.

Her line of descent from John Folger¹ of Norwich, England, was through Peter Folger², Eleazor Folger³, Nathan Folger⁴, Timothy Folger⁵, Benjamin Folger⁶, Laban Folger⁷, Mary Mayhew (Folger) Davis⁸ and Mary Folger (Davis) Peck⁹, her mother.

She was descended from William Davis¹ of Wales, through Samuel Davis² of Roxbury, Samuel Davis³, John Davis⁴, Nathan Davis⁵, Enos Davis⁶, Emerson Davis⁷ and Mary Folger (Davis) Peck⁸.

Her line of ancestry from Thomas Mayhew¹ of Southampton, England, was Thomas Mayhew², John Mayhew³, Simon Mayhew⁴, Timothy Mayhew⁵, Timothy Mayhew⁶, Malatiah Mayhew⁷, Elijah Mayhew⁸, Mary Learnard (Mayhew) Folger⁹, Mary Mayhew (Folger) Davis¹⁰ and Mary Folger (Davis) Peck¹¹, her mother.

CHARLES JEPHTHA HILL WOODBURY, A. M., Sc. D.

In obedience to an invitation from the family of our late honored President, it has become my duty to present a sketch of his life for the official register, and may I first express the deep regret of our entire membership in the loss we have sustained through his departure. This event fell especially heavy on those among us who had been long and closely associated with him in researches identified with the history of Lynn, but yet our thoughts naturally revert to his joy and pleasure, so often expressed, when the ownership of a permanent home for our historical and social activities became an established fact.

We recognize in Mr. Woodbury a man whose character exemplified the principles of his early education, principles which manifested themselves through love for his home city, through faith in her institutions, and appreciation for those civil and political principles which typify the noblest form of citizenship. In testimony of our affection for one who did so much for this society and community, may we, with patriotic pride, review his successful life.

Charles Jephtha Hill Woodbury was born in Lynn May 4, 1851, and died at his home, 51 Baltimore street, March 20, 1916. He received his early education here, passing through our local elementary schools. He attended the Lynn High School, class of 1869, and prepared there for Harvard University, but when the time came to enter college, he was admitted to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, took the course in engineering and graduated in the class of 1873.

His business career was most interesting. When the summer vacations permitted a release from the duties at Technology, he took up the practical side of engineering

as an assistant in the office of the City Engineer of Lynn, and later was appointed superintendent of a mill in Rockport. In 1878, he became engineer for the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, continuing in that position until elected Vice-President. While with that concern, he made investigations on fire hazards in mill construction, lubricating oil and electric lighting, and invented several improvements in automatic sprinklers; he also re-organized the company's methods of inspection and reports upon mill property. He was one of the early group of men who formulated requirements for the safe installation of electrical wiring and apparatus, beginning with the first code of rules (1881), coöperating in later years with others in a harmonizing adaptation of various electrical wiring rules. For a long period he was Secretary of the National Conference on Standard Electrical Rules, and a member of the National Fire Protection Association. He was the author of "Fire Protection in Mills," "Telephone Line Engineering," "The Telephone System" and numerous other papers on fire protection, engineering and political economy, many of which are recorded in the proceedings of their respective societies.

From 1894 to 1907, Mr. Woodbury was assistant engineer in the American Bell Telephone Company, but after the offices were removed to New York, he entered into private practice as a consulting engineer.

He was Secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for twenty-two years (1894 to 1916), and in addition to the enormous routine duties attached to that office, he edited and published the transactions of the Association. A study of these reports reveals the development of the cotton industry, not only in its social aspects, but technically and historically.

In recognition of his work in the field of science, he received in 1893, from the Société Industrielle de Mulhouse, its Alsatian medal for his work on mill construction. Two years later, the city of Philadelphia presented the John Scott medal to him for the preparation of "Insurance Rules on Electric Lighting," given on the recommendation of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, — and in 1910, the annual medal of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers was given him for his book on "Bibliography of the Cotton Manufacture." He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Tufts College in 1893, and Doctor of Science from Union College in 1906, and from Dartmouth College in 1908.

Mr. Woodbury was for many years an active member of the visiting committee to the Textile Department, Boston Museum of Fine Arts; he was also a non-resident lecturer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University and Cornell University. The range of his activities was very broad, and his circle of friends extended beyond the limits of our own country. The resolutions which were presented to his family give complete recognition to the honors conferred upon him for his scientific achievements, and place him among the leaders in that long line of able and distinguished men who have made Lynn their home.

Mr. Woodbury was identified with many other organizations, as evidenced by the accompanying record:—

Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Member and late Vice-President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Member of Electric Potential, and The Telephone Pioneers of America.

Honorary Member of the New York Telephone Society.

Corresponding Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

Director of the International Trust Company, Boston.

Member of the Engineers' Club, New York; Boston Art Club, St. Botolph Club; Harvard Club and Oxford Club of Lynn.

Trustee of the Woodbury Genealogical Society.

Chairman of the Lynn School Committee, 1886 to 1895.

Member of the Essex Institute, Salem; Bay State Historical League; The Bunker Hill Monument Association.

Vice-President of Old Essex Chapter, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Secretary-Treasurer of the Whiting Club, Lynn.

President of the Lynn Historical Society.

This record of Mr. Woodbury's remarkably varied activities indicates his power to utilize his time to the best advantage.

He was a charter member of the Whiting Club and was their first and only Secretary-Treasurer. It was his duty, and one that he esteemed a privilege, to procure and arrange for the papers which were read at the stated meetings. Every member will testify to the delightful evenings they have spent together. There is one incident attached to his affiliation here that came especially close to his family. Realizing his great service to the Club, his associates had planned to present, on the evening of March 20, a beautiful silver bowl, in appreciation of his interest and enthusiasm in their work. Death prevented that personal presentation, but knowing his great desire to carry out all details, the Club transmitted the gift to Mrs. Woodbury and her family. The bowl is inscribed:—

"Presented with affectionate regard by the members of the Whiting Club to the secretary-treasurer, Charles Jephtha Hill Woodbury, Sc. D., at the 100th meeting, March 20, 1916."

Mr. Woodbury became a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society April 27, 1897; he was elected a mem-

ber of the Council in 1904, became Vice-President in 1910, and was chosen to the Presidency in 1913. Each year found him busily engaged with details of the Society's work, especially on lectures and public meetings, finance, collecting and preservation of documents and papers. But important as all the earlier work had been, he was vitally interested in establishing a permanent home for the Society. In 1912, during the presidency of the late George H. Martin, the question was seriously considered, and the bequest of our late treasurer, Charles F. Peirce, became the nucleus of a building fund which made possible the purchase of the property, 125 Green street, on January 30, 1913, during the presidency of Mr. Woodbury. The double house on this estate was built in the summer of 1838, by Daniel Hyde and William H. Mills. It was remodelled in 1912 and converted into an attractive home for our historical collection, and for the activities of the varied interests of the society. The long desired work was done, and the wish of the President and every member was fulfilled when the house was formally dedicated on Thursday evening, October 9, 1913.

Mr. Woodbury was the author of several papers of especial historical value:—

"The Floating Bridge at Lynn, on the Salem and Boston Turnpike"—read before the Essex Institute March 21, 1898. (Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, Vol. XXXIV, 1898.)

"Co-operation among local historical societies,"—read before the Bay State Historical League, Boston, Feb. 25, 1905.

"Lincoln as a Master of Men." Lynn Historical Society, 1909.

"The Old Tunnel,—an Historical Center,"—delivered

June 13, 1909, at the dedication of the bronze tablet, placed by the Lynn Historical Society on the Meeting House of the First Congregational Society, in commemoration of the second meeting house in Lynn, known as the "Old Tunnel." (Register of 1909.)

"John Woodbury, The Old Planter of the Dorchester Company,"—read before the Old Planters' Society at Salem Willows, June 29, 1910.

"Historic Priorities in Lynn,"—read at the dedication of the Society House, October 9, 1913. (Register of 1913.)

"The Bells of Lynn,"—read before the Lynn Historical Society December 10, 1914. (Register of 1914.)

Throughout Mr. Woodbury's life, he was a constant attendant of the First Congregational Church, and was chairman of the Standing Committee for a number of years. He served as chairman of the committee on the 275th anniversary of that Church,—an occasion in which the Historical Society took part. He was particularly active on that committee and edited the volume which contains the permanent record of the exercises, commemorating "two and three-quarters centuries of continued existence, unchanged in denominational faith."

In preparing this sketch, I had occasion to read a most delightful estimate of his character, written by Dr. Carolus M. Cobb for the Whiting Club, and I have received permission to quote a few lines:

"He was willing to patiently gather his facts; he was glad to listen to others, but when he had formed a conclusion he had the compelling force to make others accept his idea. This is one of the rarest of qualities, and a race, nation or time is great only in so far as it is able to develop such men * * * * * The same compelling force which caused others to accept his ideas, it would seem, inspired

and drove him on to his last working day, until one could imagine him saying, with Christian, as he struggled forward and upward,—‘But this I am resolved, to run when I can, to walk when I cannot run, and to go when I cannot walk.’”

May I say just a word of the great help and inspiration that I personally received from Mr. Woodbury. He frequently called at our house concerning Historical Society matters, and it was a delight to spend an hour now and then with one whose judgment was so reliable, whose accuracy was derived from a just estimate of the past. There was always an atmosphere of sincerity, a fidelity to principle, in his conversation.

By permission of Rev. Frederic W. Perkins, D. D., the address, which he delivered at the funeral, is incorporated into the record of this Society.

ADDRESS OF REV. FREDERIC W. PERKINS, D.D.

My dear friends:—

It is a very great privilege, on behalf particularly of the numerous professional and community fellowships of which Mr. Woodbury was so vitally a part, to be permitted to speak a few words in this hour of sacred memories. The words must be brief, for the privacy of grief has its rights. This hour particularly belongs to those nearest and dearest in this household, who are sitting in the shadow. To them our message must be chiefly the silent sympathy of our presence and the good will and cheer which it may bring.

“With silence only as their benediction
God’s angels come,
When in the shadow of a great affliction
The soul sits dumb.”

It will doubtless be true that others, at other places, will testify to our friend's professional and scientific attainments as an engineer and as a student of the textile arts. We who are here to-day, most of us at least, are thinking of him as a fellow citizen who singularly held not only the regard but the imagination of his associates. That subtle quality of personality that imparts distinctiveness and distinction was his. Men might agree or disagree, but they could not ignore. In whatever fellowship he found himself, social or civic, the man was marked. Dignity; a certain formal courtesy whose formality was a tribute; forcefulness; fidelity,—these were the attributes that caused him to stamp himself upon the thought and the memory of those with whom he met. In that enumeration of the community citizenship in which men and women are not only counted but weighed, Mr. Woodbury was prominent, and his going means a real diminution of the sum total of our collective character.

Any thought of our friend brings vividly to mind a man with an extraordinary accumulation of detailed information that seemed somehow to connect itself with every interest with which people are concerned. The mass of it was enormous, the variety of it seemingly exhaustless. He had a veritable passion for research, and to discover a fact was to add a jewel to his rich collection. No labor was too arduous in the search; no effort was too great in order that he might share his accumulated treasures with any he might assist. For he was no intellectual miser, hoarding merely for the sake of hoarding. Rather did he find his chief pleasure in sharing this accumulation of knowledge in the intimate relations with men which he so much valued, and in opening through the channels of sympathetic conversation a gateway for its copious outflow.

Those of us who have had the privilege of association with Mr. Woodbury can bear testimony to this.

I am sure that we are all thinking of one fellowship when anything of this sort is said. I refer, of course, to the Lynn Historical Society, in which his heart's interest was centered and of which latterly he was president. It gave free rein to the characteristic qualities of his life. It made him happy to vitalize the links that bound him with an honorable past in which he took legitimate pride. The oftentimes obscure details of men and women in the long ago became vivid as they passed through his quickening imagination, and his passion for completeness of detail, accuracy in small concerns, found an outlet at once joyous to him and valuable to us in conceiving and directing and equipping the habitation of the Society, which is indeed a genuine monument to his memory. For all this was a labor of love through which he was glad to serve. Men contribute of their public spirit and civic pride in many ways. His civic pride was genuine and great, and his contribution, — I think deeper and more cherished than any other, — was in making vital for the present and prophetic for the future that symbol of the historic past out of which this New England community has grown.

Because all this was a labor of love, men loved him. Acquaintance might begin with the antiquarian or the scientist, but it was sure to end with affection for a friend. And in the intimate fellowships of life in which he found freedom from aloofness and reserve, the satisfying joy of companionship—in these intimate fellowships, deeper acquaintance only meant for us deeper affection."

“A long time he had seen the end approaching, and had said no word;
 Clean and unafraid he came to his death;
 In the air of his chambers appeared a wonderful truth,
 uplifting hearts;
 A great voice shouted ‘Victory’ above his head;
 His spirit, like an arrow released from the bow,
 Mounted, gleaming on high, and was instantly among
 the stars.”

GENEALOGY

(From records prepared by Mr. Woodbury)

1. John Woodbury, born in Somersetshire, England, about 1579; died at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1641. Embarked from Weymouth, England, as one of the leaders of the Dorchester Company, which arrived at Stage Fort, now Gloucester, Mass., in February or March, 1623-24. Married, first, Joanna Humphrey at Burlescombe, England, June 21, 1596. The place and date of her birth are unknown, but believed to be at Budleigh, England. Married, second, Agnes (or Anis) Derby, widow of John Derby, before August, 1629, at which date her name appears among the original members of the church organized at Salem, where she died February 14, 1672.
2. Peter² Woodbury (John¹), b. 19 June, 1640, at Salem; d. 5 July, 1704; m., first, Sept., 1665, Abigail Batchelder, b. 12 Feb., 1642; d. 1666; m., second, July, 1667, Sarah Dodge, baptized 1644; d. 19 Sept., 1726.
3. Peter³ Woodbury (Peter², John¹), b. 12 Dec., 1666; d. 8 Jan., 1706-07; m. 15 Nov. 1692, Mary Dodge, widow, b. 21 Apr., 1673; d. 20 Nov., 1763.
4. Peter⁴ Woodbury (Peter³, Peter², John¹), b. 20 June, 1705; d. 14 May, 1775; m. 19 Mar. 1730, Hannah Batchelder, b. 1 May, 1709; d. 21 Nov., 1788.
5. Joseph⁵ Woodbury (Peter⁴, Peter³, Peter², John¹), b. 21 Sept., 1741; d. 3 Feb., 1816; m., first, 6 May, 1766, Huldah Putnam, b. 1746; d. 8 June, 1773; m., second, 7 Mar., 1775, Abiel Porter, b. 3 Jan. 1739-40; d. 1833.
6. John⁶ Woodbury (Joseph⁵, Peter⁴, Peter³, Peter², John¹), b. Stirling 21 Sept., 1780; d. Boston 21 Jan., 1876; m. 14 Sept., 1802, Sarah Allen, b. 16 Oct., 1781; d. 6 May, 1835.
7. Jephth⁷ Porter⁷ Woodbury (John⁶, Joseph⁵, Peter⁴, Peter³, Peter², John¹), b. 27 Sept., 1808; d. 12 Aug., 1894; m. 26 Mar. 1834, Mary Adams Hill, b. 21 Apr., 1812; d. 16 Mar. 1889.

- S. Charles Jephtha Hill¹⁸ Woodbury (Jephtha Porter⁷, John⁶, Joseph⁵, Peter⁴, Peter³, Peter², John¹), b. 4 May, 1851; d. 20 Mar., 1916; m. Maria Hussey Brown, daughter of Joseph G. and Kate Murray (Bostwick) Brown, 29 Oct., 1878; children, Louise, Laura Brown and Alice Porter.



Note:—For additional genealogical and historical facts consult the Register of 1910, pp. 73-80, article on John Page Woodbury; also Volume III., of the Society genealogies, No. 103 and No. 103A.

ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL.



LYCEUM HALL BUILDING

Banking Rooms of Loughton Bank

Destroyed by fire December 25, 1868



HOME FOR AGED WOMEN

Former Banking Rooms of Nahant Bank

Former Banking Rooms of City Bank

BANKS AND BANKERS OF OLD LYNN

BY WARREN MUDGE BREED, January 10, 1917

Previous to 1902, when Nathan Mortimer Hawkes, Esq., prepared a sketch of the organization and the subsequent activities of the National City Bank of Lynn, published on its Fiftieth Anniversary, no history of any banking institution in Lynn had appeared.

Twelve years later, the Essex Trust Company, on the completion of a banking life of one hundred years, presented to its friends a carefully prepared history, compiled and edited by Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill.

Since these two volumes naturally had a limited circulation, and, since other successful organizations have arisen within their century, it is purposed here briefly to present outlines of the several banking institutions that were founded during the half-century immediately following the War of 1812. This period carries us beyond the time when the state charters were surrendered and organization under the National Banking Law had become universal, a period that might be considered one chapter in American finance. It covers the time of establishment and, so far as the issuing and circulation of bank notes are concerned, a time of confusion and uncertainty. Also it opens a field of historical interest associated with the ancestry of many members of the Lynn Historical Society

From the uncoined shekel of the Patriarchs down through the coinages of the ancient civilizations to the pound sterling of our English ancestors, money has ever been a most potent factor and has wielded a mighty influence for weal or woe in the history and business of the world. Even the savage of our own country realized its importance, and the Pilgrim Fathers, when the Mayflower dropped anchor in Plymouth Bay, came at once in touch with the representative of value in the wampum-peag or white money of the aborigines. This currency, while accepted to some extent by the earliest settlers, was soon superseded by a more acceptable medium of exchange. Barter was a common custom and was continued for some years, but the popular demand for a coinage steadily increased, and in 1652 a mint was established at Boston.

Here, only thirty-two years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, our own community comes into indirect touch with our subject since the dies for the pine-tree shilling were made in the old iron-works on the banks of the Saugus River. This is the only mention history makes of any connection between our coinage and our city.



Pine-tree shilling. Die made at Saugus Iron Works.

Lynn has had, however, very close relations with the issuing of currency through the various issues of our state and national banks. During the early part of the War of the Rebellion, too,—the so-called "shinplaster" period,—numerous tradesmen, in common with the business men of all sections of the country, when they could not secure postage stamps for change, issued their own currency for fractions of a dollar in the form of promises to pay. These were printed on ordinary cardboard or paper. They passed from hand to hand, as also did postage stamps, until so defaced that their values were hard to determine.

A bank is one of the first requirements of a growing town that aspires to a position in the commercial world. The first indication of enterprise and progress towards this position is the establishment of such an institution. Lynn reached this stage in her existence in 1814. Indeed, ten years previously, sixty-one of her citizens had sought to have a bank in their midst and had petitioned the Legislature for a banking company to be called the Lynn Bank and had been refused.

In 1810 the population of Lynn was only 4,087. Five years earlier, in 1805, when the first bank was projected, there were but eighteen banks of issue in Massachusetts, not including the district of Maine, one of them being the branch of the United States Bank in Boston. Of the remaining seventeen, three were located in Boston and two in Salem, and to these two towns our business community looked for banking accommodations. The town was gradually emerging from a farming to a manufacturing community and had come to realize the need of possessing banking facilities of its own.

In 1820 the population had increased to 4,515 and the number of banks in Massachusetts to twenty-eight, one of the number being located in this town. To-day there are two hundred and forty banks and trust companies in the state, six of which are located in Lynn. Also we have three co-operative banks and three of the state's one hundred and ninety-one savings banks.

Of the nine public banking institutions at present in Lynn, four have been established since 1880, and their history is familiar. They are the National Security Bank and the Security Trust Co., established respectively in 1881 and 1890, now merged as one under the last-mentioned title; the Lynn National Bank and the Lynn Safe Deposit and Trust Co., established respectively in 1886 and 1888, also merged under the last-named title; the Manufacturers National Bank, organized in 1891; and the Commonwealth Savings Bank, founded in 1900.

The five remaining banks together with the Nahant Bank, the latter the subject doubtless of the most exciting episode in our banking history, will therefore as the banks of Old Lynn be the only subjects demanding our attention.

The oldest of these organizations is the Lynn Me-

chanics Bank, later known as the First National Bank and now serving our community as the Essex Trust Co.

This bank was organized in 1814, the act of incorporation being passed on the same day that the town of Lynnfield was incorporated. The first meeting of its board of directors was held in Paul and Ellis Newhall's Hall at the junction of Market and Essex streets, on March 25 of that year. The original paid-in capital of \$50,000 was at different times increased (at one time it was decreased forty per cent) until, when the bank entered the national system, the capital was \$250,000. Five years later its capital was doubled and remained at \$500,000 until reorganized as the Essex Trust Company when the capital was again made \$250,000 with a paid-in surplus of a like amount. When the original charter was granted, it was provided that the capital stock should consist of \$100,000, one-half to be paid in on the first of September and the remaining half on the first of June following, 1815.

This second half, however, was not paid in as required and the Legislature twice granted a delay of a year in completing the payments. A petition for a reduction of the capital stock to \$50,000 was refused. Finally, an act was passed dividing the payment, making \$25,000 payable in 1818, and \$25,000 in 1819. These amounts were duly paid.

The first directorate consisted of:—Joseph Fuller, 3rd, Amariah Childs, John Mudge, Thomas Rich, Oliver Fuller, Daniel Silsbee, John Alley, Jr., Micajah Burrill and Isaac Bassett, Jr.

The board organized by electing Joseph Fuller, 3rd, president. Benjamin Oliver was elected cashier at a salary of \$600 per year.

Of the first bank president in Lynn, we may note that

his family were farmers and lived on Water Hill where Mr. Fuller was born. Joseph Fuller, 3rd, built and resided in the house formerly at the junction of Broad and Union streets on the site of the present Vamp Building. He had extensive business interests and carried on a general store known as "The Old White Store" on the site of the old Railroad House on Union street facing Market. The building was taken down several years since. He was the first senator from Lynn, was also a state representative for six terms and was associate judge of the Court of Sessions. Fuller Block, the brick building on Central square in which is located the transfer station of the Bay State Street Railway Company, was so named from being erected by his descendants.

He was the father of Maria Augusta Fuller who possessed a mind of rare endowment and who wrote both prose and poetry of unusual merit.

Mr. Fuller died at the age of forty-three, the year after he was elected to the presidency of the bank. He was succeeded by John Legree Johnson, commonly known as "Legory" Johnson. Like Mr. Fuller, Mr. Johnson was a member of one of our old families, being descended from Richard Johnson who came over from England in 1630 and settled first in Watertown, coming to Lynn in 1637.

Mr. Johnson was a prosperous shoe manufacturer. Strangely enough our Lynn historian mentions him but once, and then to tell us that "on the 11th of May, 1805, Mr. John Legree Johnson's house on the east end of the Common was struck by lightning." The homestead included the site of the present City Hall; and Johnson street, at the rear of the building, perpetuates the family name. The late Edwin H. Johnson, himself a bank director, was a descendant.

Mr. Johnson's presidency was followed after two years by that of John Mudge, who held the office until 1823. He was a shoe manufacturer, a pioneer in the large manufacturing establishments of Lynn, one of fourteen children, son of Enoch Mudge, and lived on Shepard street. An uncle to Enoch Redington Mudge, donor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, he himself was prominent in the Methodist Church, was very public spirited and beloved for his benevolence. He took into his family two of his nephews, graduating one from Bowdoin College, and establishing the other in the shoe business.

Jonathan Bacheller was the fourth president, a man of pronounced characteristics, a deacon and pillar in the First Baptist Church, benevolent and unostentatious. He was postmaster, a delegate to the convention for revising the state constitution in 1820, and exerted a strong personal influence, especially in the westerly section. He carried on a large dry goods business in West Lynn, his store being just west of the old Western burial ground and adjoining it. It is said, that when the War of the Rebellion broke out, he invested largely in cotton cloth and at his death every available place was found stored with this commodity. He died while the Rebellion was in progress, and his executors found the value of his estate greatly augmented by his foresight.

In 1830 Isaiah Breed succeeded as president and continued in office for nearly twenty-nine years, the longest presidency in the history of the bank. He was the son of James Breed, familiarly known as "Taller Jeems" because of his business as a tallow chandler.

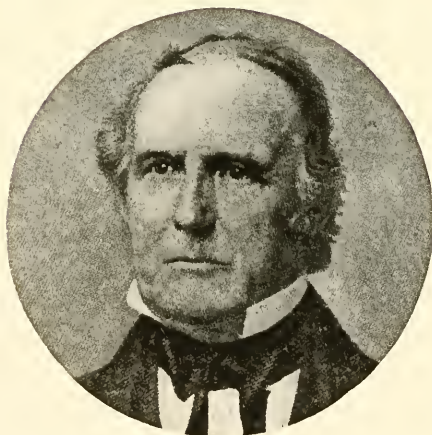
On what is now Broad street there lived three men by the name of James Breed, and, to distinguish them one from another, they were severally called, "Blacksmith Jeems," "Taller Jeems" and "Honest Jeems."



BENJAMIN OLIVER
1782-1856
First Cashier
Lynn Mechanics Bank



JONATHAN BACHELLER
1785-1864
President
Lynn Mechanics Bank



ISAIAH BREED
1786-1859
For 29 years President Lynn Mechanics Bank
Director Eastern Railroad

It is said that Mr. Breed's father classified his three boys thus; Isaiah for judgment, Nathan for planning and James for deviltry.

Mr. Breed was one of the most extensive and wealthy shoe manufacturers of the town and was a member of the first board of directors of the Eastern Railroad. He was for several years a representative in the Legislature and was elected a senator in 1839. Not an orator, he was a most trustworthy and industrious working member. A liberal, public-spirited man of great strength of character he was always distinguished in all the relations of life as not merely an honest man but also one who had deep conviction of duty and a high sense of honor.

One of the organizers of the Central Congregational Church, he gave liberally towards its support and was for some years a member of its board of deacons. When the town had outgrown its first railroad depot, Mr. Breed moved the building to Newhall street and presented it to the church. He also gave the church its lot on Silsbee street, occupied for church purposes until the great fire of 1889.

When educational privileges were few in Lynn, he established a school in his own home and at considerable expense to himself maintained it for thirty years.

Prior to Mr. Breed's election to the presidency, or during the years 1826-7-8, there was a "bank war" in Lynn and the business men of West Lynn, headed by Henry A. Breed, obtained control of the bank. They were soon deposed, however, by the "Quakers of Pudding Hill," and the West Lynn party started the Nahant Bank. With this fact in mind, we can more readily understand why the Eastern Railroad, of which Mr. Breed was a director, and which was originally projected to follow the line of the

turnpike, should avoid West Lynn and pass farther south through the territory then served by the Mechanic's Bank.

Following Mr. Breed came his friend and neighbor, Micajah C. Pratt, who for six years filled the office of president.

Of Mr. Pratt, the Lynn Reporter in its issue of Feb. 3, 1866, says in part:—

"There probably has been no individual in the history of Lynn who has given more attention to our institutions for savings than he. His long connection with the Lynn Mechanics Bank, one of the most substantial institutions in the country—is another proof of his value to our business community. * * * * *

"During half a century he has been an active, energetic, business man, never at any time losing the respect or confidence of the community, and always influential."

"Pecuniary success attended him through life; and that success was the result of prudence and economy, industry and perseverance, honest and upright dealing, shrewdness and foresight, large caution and an accumulating faculty. * * * * *

"Naturally genial and social, he rendered himself a welcome guest in any circle. * * * * *

"Aside from his business associations, the Society of Friends has met with an irreparable loss, * * * The hospitality of the Friends * * * is proverbial, and his mansion and his table were an illustration."

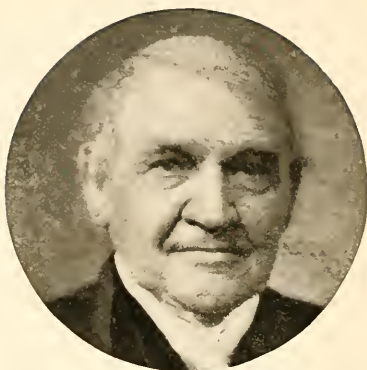
During Mr. Pratt's presidency, the bank was reorganized as a national bank, and during the presidency of Micajah P. Clough, a grandson of Mr. Pratt, it has again become a state institution.

Following Mr. Pratt came in turn Wm. S. Boyce, John Wooldredge, Amos F. Breed and Micajah P. Clough.

MICAJAH COLLINS PRATT

1792-1866

President Lynn Mechanics Bank



WILLIAM BASSET

1803-1871

Cashier Lynn Mechanics Bank

1853-1871

During the administration of Jonathan Bacheller, Benjamin Oliver resigned the cashiership and was succeeded by Isaac Story.

Mr. Oliver was a brother of the Hon. Stephen Oliver, father of Stephen Oliver, Jr., (the well known shoe manufacturer who built the present St. Stephen's rectory for his home) and he was also a brother of James Oliver, the third cashier of the bank.

Isaac Story, the successor of Mr. Oliver, filled a larger number of official positions in the banks of Lynn than any other person mentioned in this paper. He was the son of Dr. Elisha and Mehitable (Pedrick) Story and was born in Marblehead, March 2, 1783, coming to Lynn to assume the duties of cashier of the Lynn Mechanics Bank in 1824. He was a brother of Judge Joseph Story, the eminent jurist and justice of the United States Supreme Court. Of the six children (two girls and four boys), we have information only of Isaac, Jr., who was twenty-nine years Judge of the Somerville Police Court, and Joseph who was a Boston merchant and at one time filled the position of President of the Common Council of that city.

Mr. Story was a member of the Baptist Church, first in Marblehead and later in Lynn, and his name is frequently mentioned in the records of the latter church in connection with measures requiring ability and discretion. He occupied at different periods the positions of cashier of the Lynn Mechanics Bank and of the Nahant Bank and was for six years president of the Lynn Institution for Savings.

During Mr. Story's incumbency of the position of cashier of the Lynn Mechanics Bank (1824-1833) it is told that an old Marblehead friend asked him one day who were the rich and influential men of Lynn; to which he replied:

"There are two, Micajah C. Pratt, in the easterly section and Jonathan Bacheller, in the westerly section; each man worth probably \$10,000."

James Oliver, cashier from 1833 to 1853, followed Mr. Story, who resigned that he might accept a similar position in the Nahant Bank, then in process of organization. He was a brother of Benjamin Oliver, the first cashier. Before accepting the position in Lynn, he had been cashier of a bank in Portland, Maine. He was a member of the Society of Friends. His daughter married Pliny E. Chase, the accomplished scientist of Philadelphia. His only son was James Edward Oliver, a professor in Cornell University and acknowledged as one of the first mathematicians in the country. His other children were Miss Martha C. Oliver, recently deceased, and Mrs. Mary Ellen Hoag, for some years a teacher in Ward Four Grammar School. He was endeared to the large circle of his acquaintances by the uniform gentleness and kindness of his spirit. His taste for horticulture was proverbial, and his garden's products were freely enjoyed by his friends as was his comfortable home, which he opened to all who desired to meet for mental or spiritual improvement.

On the retirement of Mr. Oliver, William Basset was chosen cashier. He died while still in office in 1871.

We cannot speak at length of all who held office in the old bank, yet of Mr. Basset (who, after his father's death, revived the original spelling of his name), as of Mr. Oliver, more than mere mention should be made.

The son of one of our successful merchants, not in this case a shoe manufacturer, he showed marked ability in the position to which he was called in 1853. Mr. Basset was prominent in the anti-slavery movement and was a friend of Garrison and Phillips. He was prominent also

in moral and social reforms and in early manhood sought by personal experience to determine the value of the community system of living. He was a graceful speaker, and some yet living will remember with what richness of expression he, as president of the old Lyceum, introduced its lecturers. He was the last Town Clerk and likewise the first City Clerk, serving in this latter office for three years.

Mr. Basset was followed in office by Owen Dame whose term of service exceeded that of any of his predecessors. Charles E. Mailey and Walter W. Johnson, the present treasurer of the Essex Trust Company, followed in order.

As the pioneer in banking in Lynn, the old Lynn Mechanics Bank has ever held an honorable position. It passed its semi-annual dividend but once, and that was nearly 100 years ago. It has served the community well, has kept abreast of the times and is to-day as ably managed, as up-to-date and as useful to our business life as at any time in its history.

With increasing business, a larger number of wage-earners and general prosperity, not only banks of discount were needed but also savings banks, and in 1826 a charter was granted to the Lynn Institution for Savings. This was but ten years after the establishment of the first savings bank in the country.

The original officers of the bank were:—Amariah Childs, president, and Amos Rhodes, treasurer.

Mr. Childs owned the mills that stood for many years on Boston street near the East Saugus station of the Boston & Maine R.R., afterward known as the spice mills of Mr. H. B. Newhall, and he seems to have been the "Peters" of that day. Our Lynn historian says of him:—"Amariah Childs died January 21, 1846, aged eighty. He

owned the mills on Saugus River, Boston street, which so long bore his name, and there manufactured that excellent chocolate which became celebrated not only throughout the United States but in Europe." In another place he speaks of the mill products of Mr. Childs as having "attained a world-wide celebrity."

He was thrice married, his first and third wives being sisters, while his second wife was the widow of a brother of those two. Evidently Mr. Childs saw no reason to wander into "pastures new" in his matrimonial ventures.

Amos Rhodes, the first treasurer of the Lynn Institution for Savings, filled the office for forty-four years. He was of Lynn parentage, his father of the same name having been long a prominent business man in the western section of the town. Mr. Rhodes was a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1816, and for a few years engaged in teaching. He was a man of culture and extensive reading, was librarian of the old Social Library for twenty years, was a fine musician, and rendered excellent service with his flute and bass-viol in the choir of the Unitarian Church, of which society he was one of the early members. He married Lydia, sister of Francis S. and Henry Newhall, and his name is perpetuated in the Rhodes Memorial Chapel, the gift by will of Mrs. Rhodes.

The Lynn Institution has ever stood high among the savings banks of the State. I do not know that it ever passed a dividend, but its records show that in May, 1838, it was "Voted: — That the Treasurer be directed to charge those who were depositors on the nineteenth of the eleventh month (November) 1836, with three per centum on the amount of their deposits to cover the loss sustained by the failure of Nahant Bank."

On the same date, it was also "Voted: That the



JOSEPH NOWELL SAUNDERSON

1801-1872

For 20 years President
Lynn Institution for Savings



AMOS RHODES

1795-1870

For 40 years Treasurer
Lynn Institution for Savings



ANDREWS BREED

1794-1881

President Lynn Institution for Savings
Fifth Mayor of Lynn

Treasurer be directed to charge those who were depositors on the eighteenth date of the tenth month (October) 1837, with two per centum on the amount of their deposits, to cover the loss sustained by the depreciation of the Oriental Bank stock."

As these losses amounted in the first case to but \$1,500 and in the second to \$1,000, it would appear that the deposits on those dates had reached after ten years only \$50,000.

Mr. Childs was followed in the presidency by Isaac Story, who served six years and was succeeded by Andrew Breed, fifth Mayor of Lynn, who filled the office for thirteen years. Joseph N. Saunderson followed Mr. Breed with a service of twenty-three years, the longest administration in this bank within the half century. Besides his presidency of the Institution for Savings he was for many years a member of the board of directors of the Lynn Mechanics Bank. He also served the city as a member of the Board of Aldermen during the years 1853 and 1854. "He was a man of strict integrity, of quiet and retiring habits, a kind friend and a model citizen taking a deep interest in whatever concerned the welfare of Lynn. He possessed sound judgment, and his views upon financial affairs were sought with confidence by those who had business relations with him."

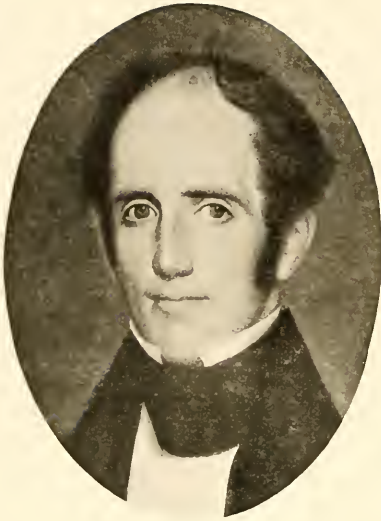
Mr. Saunderson was followed successively by David H. Sweetser, who served one year; Philip A. Chase, twenty-nine years (the longest in the bank's history); Charles S. Purinton, eleven years and Charles A. Collins, the present incumbent.

The treasurers, besides Mr. Rhodes, have been Elbridge Lovejoy, David H. Sweetser, Walter E. Symonds and Frederick L. Bubier.

The original location of the Lynn Mechanics Bank

was on South Common street in a section of the present Prescott Block, a portion of the first floor now being occupied by Goldthwait's Pharmacy. This building was also the home of the Lynn Institution for Savings. These two institutions have always been closely associated, and from the organization of the latter have transacted business under the same roof. The building was sold in 1834, and the bank removed to Broad street and occupied the brick building standing until quite recently nearly opposite the head of Exchange street. This building was erected for the use of the bank by Daniel Breed, M. C. Pratt and William Bassett; and through an exchange of property the bank became owner of the new structure and at once removed to the new location. Thence it moved in 1871 to the new building of the Lynn Institution for Savings on Exchange street, from which it was driven in the great fire of 1889.

The westerly section of the town was deprived of banking facilities by this removal. West Lynn, however, was still the business end of the town. The stages between Boston and Salem made their stops at the Lynn Hotel and we are told that in 1836 twenty-three stages daily left Lynn for Boston, and there were usually several extras. All the retail business of the town being west of the Common and practically all the travel centering in Market square (the junction of the turnpike, now Western avenue, and North and South Common streets), it was but natural that a demand should be made for a bank in that section. As a result, a petition dated December 31, 1832, signed by Jonathan Bacheller, Hezekiah Chase, Henry A. Breed, Chase & Huse, George Johnson, A. & D. N. Breed, J. C. Stickney, Samuel Brimblecom, Joseph Breed, 3rd, David Taylor, David Ellis, Caleb Wiley and J. C. Holmes, was



HENRY ALLEN BREED

1798-1887

President Nahant Bank
A man of remarkable enterprise



EDWARD SWAIN DAVIS

1808-1887

Cashier Nahant Bank
Eighth Mayor of Lynn

presented to the Legislature for the incorporation of the Union Bank. The name was changed, before the granting of the petition, to that of the Nahant Bank. This petition received favorable action and the act of incorporation was approved March 22, 1833.

Of the petitioners Colonel Samuel Brimblecom is said to have been the first shoe manufacturer to have amassed a fortune.

The bank located in West Lynn and erected at the foot of the Common the building which is now used as the Home for Aged Women. This bank had the brief existence of four years. Hezekiah Chase was the first president, and he was followed by Henry A. Breed. Isaac Story was the first cashier, and Edward S. Davis succeeded him. Hezekiah Chase was the owner of the mills at the outlet of Strawberry Brook on Summer street, later known as Butman's Mills.

Henry A. Breed, the second president, who was holding office at the time of the failure of the Bank, was perhaps the best known of all its officers. He was a man of great business activity and was said to be fifty years ahead of his time. He introduced the first system of accounts in the Lynn Mechanics Bank and also brought into Lynn the first lot of anthracite coal.

The first policy of insurance ever written in the town was written by him. He amassed a large fortune in San Francisco; and for his services in many public improvements in that city he was presented with the thanks of the merchants and with a most beautiful watch studded with precious stones. A builder of over four hundred houses in West Lynn and a large owner in the Highlands of our city, his last business efforts were devoted to developing that section. He also engaged in important and

prosperous enterprises in Brunswick, Ga. Foremost in all reformatory enterprises Mr. Breed was a man of most kindly disposition.

The failure of the Nahant Bank was of necessity a great calamity and the cause of much comment in the community. The way it appeared at that time is indicated by the following extracts from the Lynn Record of March 1, 1837 :—

"We copy the following remarks on the Nahant Bank from the *Boston Atlas*, as we find them :

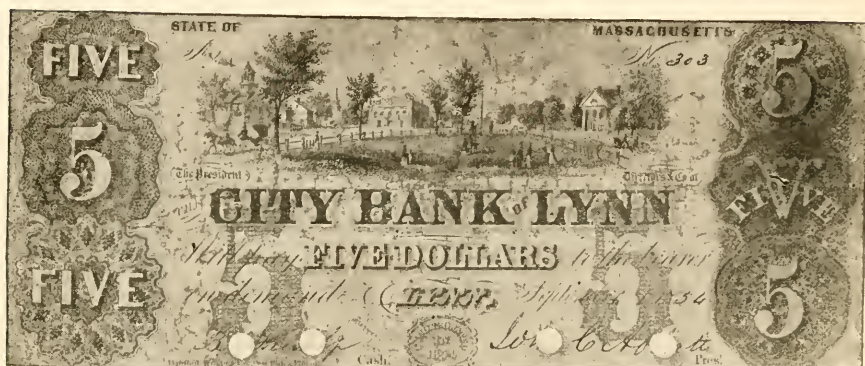
'It is unpleasant at all times to admit anything like censure of our neighbors or townsmen ; but justice requires that the truth should be acknowledged, whether pleasant or painful, and the facts, in this case, are too palpable to be denied that there has been gross negligence or misconduct of some kind in the management of its affairs. We are sorry it is so ; and hope the embarrassment may be removed in such time and manner as to prevent any serious loss to individuals. The benefit which could have been derived from this bank to the business part of the town, had it been continued in a healthy state, would have been considerable ; and the deprivation, happening as it did, at a time of extensive scarcity, could not fail to be seriously felt.'

"We can say of this bank, however, as the man said, who was unfortunately troubled with a deformed leg which elicited many unpleasant remarks, 'Why are you always looking at the bad side? You see, gentlemen, I have one sound leg.' We have one sound bank left ; and hope the other, by skilful, surgical aid, may yet become so, though the operation, for a time is painful."

For the thirteen years following this failure the Lynn Mechanics Bank served all Lynn.



1835



1854



1863

OLD BANK BILLS

The town during this period changed greatly. The Eastern Railroad was opened; the stage line to Boston was discontinued. The easterly section of the town, probably owing to the location of Central Depot, had become the growing part of it. Shoe manufacturers lined the Common, but trade was working into Market, Munroe and Exchange streets. It was but natural then that a new bank should be located between the two sections, and accordingly the Loughton Bank, now known as the Central National Bank, was chartered in 1849 and began business in Lyceum Hall Building, Market street.

As this is the only one of all our banks up to the present day to be named for an individual, we may digress for a moment to tell of Thomas Loughton and of his connection with our early history.

Thomas Loughton was a farmer and storekeeper, a partner in the latter business with Thomas Dexter. "He was a man of excellent parts; had keen perceptive powers, much natural intelligence, and a good judgment, well disciplined by a varied experience, and his moral integrity was unquestioned." A freeman in 1638, he shared in the division of the town lands, receiving sixty acres. He lived on "Loughton's Lane," now Franklin and Market streets. As a justice he was appointed to try small cases, and also to perform marriages. He served seven years as a member of the General Court and fourteen as Town Clerk and was one of the commissioners selected to defend the claim of Lynn to Nahant as against Thomas Dexter's claim to having bought it of Poquanum, or Black Will, for a suit of clothes and a jewsharp. Also in 1645 it was voted that "Thomas Layton hath liberty granted him by the House of Deputies to draw wine for the town for one year." License was granted at the request of the town. This is the earliest mentioned liquor license issued for Lynn.

The leaders in the movement to establish this bank were Messrs. F. S. and H. Newhall, as the firm name read, generally contracted to "Frank & Henry." They were the subscribers to the largest number of shares of the bank stock, much of which is still held by different members of the family, and with the exception of the six years intervening between the retirement of Henry Newhall in 1876, the election of Charles H. Newhall in 1882, his death and the election in 1916 of Henry Newhall Berry, the family has been represented upon the board of directors during the entire life of the bank.

Francis S. Newhall was chosen its first president. The first board of directors was:—Francis S. Newhall, James N. Buffum, George W. Raddin, Ezra Baker, John Hilton, Thomas P. Richardson and Stephen Oliver, Jr.

Ezra Warren Mudge was chosen cashier, holding office until declining health caused his retirement in 1877.

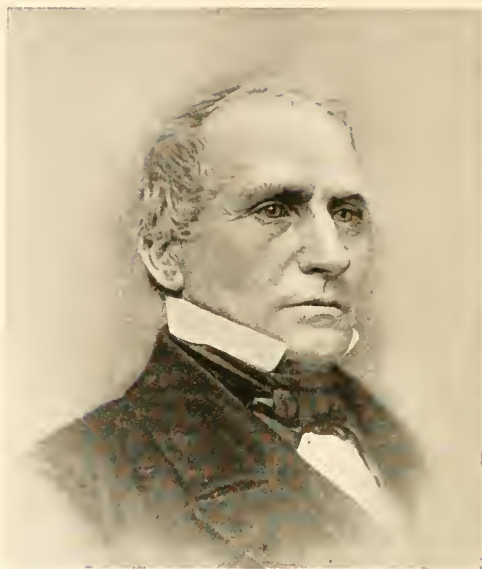
With the exception of two weeks following the annual election of directors in 1856, Mr. Newhall served the bank continuously as its president until his death in 1858. At a meeting held October 7th, 1856, Mr. Newhall and four others were dropped from the board, by a pre-concerted arrangement and a new board, a majority of whom were new men, was chosen. John B. Alley, who had resigned as a director of the Lynn Mechanics Bank to be elected as a member of this new board, was chosen president. All this action was reversed at a special meeting of stockholders held three weeks later. Mr. Alley's resignation as president dated just thirteen days from his election, was accepted and Mr. Newhall was again chosen president, serving as such until his death February 2, 1858. He was a man of broad public spirit and had represented Lynn in both House and Senate of the state legislature. The *Lynn*

FRANCIS STEWART NEWHALL

1795-1858

President of Loughton Bank

1849-1858



F. S. Newhall



HENRY NEWHALL

1797-1878

President of Loughton Bank

1858-1875

Henry Newhall

Reporter of February 6, 1858, said of him — "He was a man whose death will be deeply regretted and his loss will be felt in the community."

Only the changes incident to the passing of years occurred in the directorate until 1875, when a practically new board was elected.

This board consisted of Henry Newhall, Philip A. Chase, George K. Pevear, William G. S. Keene, David H. Sweetser, William Howland and Samuel M. Bubier.

Following the death of Francis S. Newhall in 1858, Henry Newhall was chosen president and continued until, owing to advancing years and failing health, he declined a re-election in 1876. Philip A. Chase, the first president of the Lynn Historical Society, was elected to the presidency of the bank.

Mr. Chase was succeeded in July, 1896, by Henry B. Sprague, the present incumbent.

The bank was burned out in the great fire of 1868 (with the exception of that of 1889 the most destructive fire ever occurring in the city) and found refuge in the Treasurer's office in the City Hall. After a year it moved again to Market street to Frazier's Building, occupying rooms over those now used by the Lynn Safe Deposit and Trust Company. In 1885 it moved to Mower's Building, only to be again driven out this time by the fire of 1889, returning however to the same location three years later.

Mr. Henry Newhall, the second president of the Bank, was a man of heroic stature, of few words, of the most kindly qualities and of sterling integrity. For nearly twenty years he was a successful president of the bank, during which time it made constant progress. A man of wide reading and extensive travel, he left behind him a name alike an honor to himself, his descendants and the community.

Of Mr. Mudge, we must speak with equal appreciation. At the age of thirty-seven he came to the office of cashier from a mercantile business in which he had won for himself an enviable reputation for probity, courtesy and ability. He filled the office acceptably for twenty-eight years.

While giving the closest attention to the affairs of the bank, he found opportunity for much public service. Indeed, before its organization, he had served the town as a member of the Board of Selectmen, as Town Treasurer and as a member of the School Committee. He was the first Treasurer of the City and continued to hold that office for six years, or until elected Mayor, which office he held for two successive terms. He afterwards served for three years as a member of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Mudge was a man of unusual intelligence and through his taste for reading accumulated one of the largest private libraries in the city. When the Public Library was formed in 1862, the city honored itself and him in electing him a member of the Board of Trustees. Chosen president of the Board in 1865, he held that office by successive elections until his death. He was a potent factor in the Second Universalist Church, of which he was a member. He possessed great personal popularity, was a man of singularly modest and pleasant address, of much refinement and delicate humor, and one with whom it was an education to be associated. He was succeeded in the office by Warren Mudge Breed, who entered the bank as clerk in 1863, and whose term of service is the longest of any employee in any bank in the city. After fifty-three years' continuous service Mr. Breed retired from the position of cashier, February 1, 1917, being succeeded by Herbert A. Cahoon. It is worth mention that the late William Lloyd Garrison,



E. Mudge

EZRA WARREN MUDGE

1811-1878

Cashier Lighthouse Bank 1849-1877

Twice chosen Mayor of Lynn

President of Trustees of Public Library

Jr., was for a time a clerk in the bank—one of Mr. Breed's assistants.

Contrary to present-day custom this bank paid its first dividend less than nine months after taking its first deposit and has not yet passed a semi-annual dividend.

Among the original subscribers to stock of the bank, we find the names of John Batchelder, Henry Newhall, M. C. Pratt, Harrison Newhall, Joseph N. Saunderson and Amos P. Tapley.

But West Lynn had no bank, and there was a large amount of business still carried on in the section bordering the Common and Market square. Naturally, then, the founders of a new bank took into consideration the accommodation of this business area, and the City Bank, headed by John C. Abbott as President and Benjamin V. French, Jr., as cashier, was chartered in 1854 and opened for business in the old Nahant Bank building. In 1869 the bank was removed to Market street to the new building erected by the Five Cents Savings Bank, to remove later to its own building at the corner of Oxford and Market street.

The first board of directors consisted of John C. Abbott, Amos P. Tapley, Philip P. Tapley, Otis Johnson, Thomas P. Richardson and Stephen Oliver, Jr.

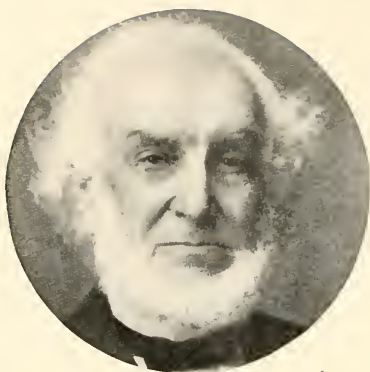
Mr. Abbott filled the office but four years, when he retired and Amos P. Tapley, the moving spirit in the inception and organization of the bank, was chosen his successor. Mr. Tapley continued in office until 1893, and Mr. French as cashier until 1899, when, in the years named, both of these gentlemen, greatly to the regret of the stockholders and the public, retired from their respective offices. Mr. Tapley was succeeded by Frederick S. Pevear, who in turn was succeeded by Arthur W. Pinkham. Mr. French was followed by Frank E. Bruce as cashier.

The administration of Mr. Tapley as president and Mr. French as cashier was a most successful one and both of these gentlemen held their respective offices for a longer period than have similar officials in any other bank in the city.

Mr. Tapley, for thirty-five years president of the City Bank, will be remembered as one of our most successful and honorable merchants. Compelled to earn his living while a boy of fifteen, he later engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business under the firm name of Bingham & Tapley; and the firm, under varying combinations, but always bearing his name, continues to-day under the name of Amos P. Tapley & Co., a successful Boston business concern. It is controlled by his son, Mr. Henry F. Tapley, the surviving partner and honored president of the Lynn Historical Society.

During his long life of eighty-eight years, Mr. Tapley was a constant attendant at his church (of the Unitarian faith) and was deeply interested in its success. Charitable without ostentation, his benefactions were liberal and widely scattered. He was a man of large business capacity, well poised, kind, courteous and of great strength of character.

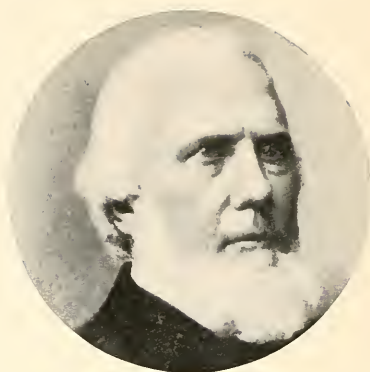
As cashier emeritus, Mr. French was to be found daily at the bank, until his decease in 1909. Of him a sincere friend, Dr. George H. Martin, a former President of the Lynn Historical Society, says:—"No man has been associated more closely nor for a longer time with the banking interests of Lynn than Benjamin Vinton French. He came to the office of cashier of the City Bank at its opening October 1, 1854, and remained at his post for forty-four years, retiring June 30, 1899. He served as treasurer of the Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank from February 10, 1858, until May 1, 1880, and as treasurer



BENJAMIN VINTON FRENCH

1821-1909

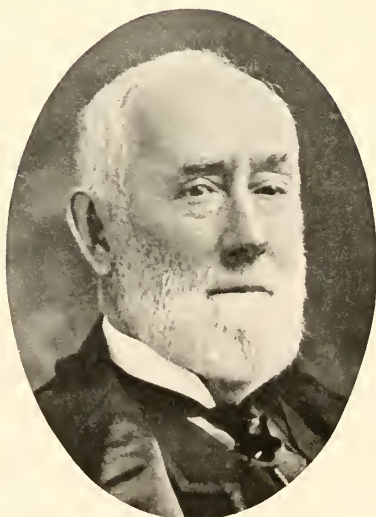
For 44 years Cashier City Bank



JOHN COLBY ABBOTT

1810-1893

First President City Bank



AMOS PRESTON TAPLEY

1817-1905

For 35 years President City Bank

of the Lynn City Debt Sinking Fund for thirty years from 1873 to 1903. His preparation for the position had been excellent. Graduating from the English High School of Boston, under Master Thomas Sherwin, he brought to his business career a thorough training in mathematics and science and a power of concentrated and sustained attention which served him in good stead in later years. * * *

"Because his constitution was not robust, he early formed habits of careful living, which have carried him far into old age and enabled him to accomplish an amount of work which stronger men have envied. His business habits are methodical, painstaking and conservative. Notwithstanding the pressure of banking cares, he has never lost his interest in scientific matters and has followed the modern developments with deep and intelligent interest. His contributions to the discussions concerning a water supply for the city of Lynn were numerous, illuminating and convincing. Mr. French is a conspicuous example of a scholarly and public-spirited business man."

The year following the organization of the City Bank, the Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank received its charter, opening for business in the old City Hall then standing where Blossom street now joins South Common street.

John Batchelder, then City Clerk, was its first treasurer and George Hood was its president.

Succeeding officers in this Bank were,—in the presidency, Thomas B. Newhall, Henry A. Pevear and Rollin E. Harmon, while the successive treasurers following Mr. Batchelder were Benjamin V. French and Henry E. Newhall.

Of the gentlemen named, we would that space permitted suitable appreciation. Let it suffice for the present to say that Mr. Hood was a man of large influence and

was the first mayor of the city, filling the office for two successive terms, although he had successfully, in the spring of 1849, led the opposition to the acceptance of the charter granted by the Legislature of that year.

Thomas B. Newhall was born, in what is now Lynnfield, in 1811 and lived to the ripe age of eighty-two. A graduate of Brown University, he was for many years a judge of our Police Court, a mayor elect, though he declined to accept the office ; a former postmaster and a lawyer of high standing. Besides these honors he held many public offices under the state and city governments. It has been said that "with him, always conscience was as a noontide clear," and the courtesy, the warmth of heart, the thoughtfulness and the humanity that he uniformly showed will cause him to be held in kindest memory by all who have known him.

Judge Newhall as president was followed by Henry A. Pevear, with a successful administration of ten years, and he was in 1890 succeeded by the present incumbent, Judge Rollin E. Harmon.

Mr. Batchelder, the first treasurer, held many public offices, among them those of city clerk and of postmaster, and was for many years principal of the Ward Five Grammar School on Franklin street.

Mr. French was the treasurer of longest standing, succeeding Mr. Batchelder after two years.

Such in brief is the story of the old banks and bankers of Lynn. As yet nothing has been said of the conditions of banking in these early days, and the subject would be not even approximately complete without some reference to those conditions. Marked changes have arisen in the conduct of our banks and in their sources of revenue.

Some idea of these changes is obtained by examining



GEORGE HOOD
1806-1859

First President Five Cents Savings Bank
First Mayor of Lynn



THOMAS BANCROFT NEWHALL
1811-1893

President Five Cents Savings Bank
Judge of District Court

the records of the board of directors of the Lynn Mechanics Bank.

The records of the Loughton Bank probably were destroyed in the fire of 1868; and we infer that those of the City Bank, not of a strictly private nature, are summarized in the admirable little volume prepared by that bank on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, to which volume we are indebted for its history.

Whatever relates to conditions attending the issue of currency, protection of the funds, the support of the Government, the panics of '37 and '57, and like subjects, have been treated by the banks in practically identical ways, and the history of one is that of all.

In what the records tell us we note the more important changes that have come in banking practice and equipment in the passing years.

The capital of a bank having been paid in, the next step is to open quarters in which to transact business. This difficulty was met in the case of the Lynn Mechanics Bank by the action of the board of directors in contracting with Timothy Munro "to build and finish said Bank House" for the sum of \$1,625. This building was located in what is now known as City Hall square, the lot being 48 feet in front and 131 feet in rear for which the bank paid \$396. The building was probably of red pressed brick and was approximately 27 feet front by 23 feet deep, two stories in height, with a hip roof. The directors' meetings (the preliminary meetings took place, as already stated, in Paul and Ellis Newhall's Hall and in Breed's Hotel and elsewhere) were held in the "Bank Chambers" above the banking room. These rooms were heated by fire-places. The vault of the bank proving a temptation to "villians", two attempts were made to force its door.

As a result the building was enlarged in 1825 by "an addition to the Bank House for the Cashier and family to reside in for the security of the Bank" at a cost of \$2,062. In 1834, as previously stated, the bank moved to the easterly section of the city. Of the first quarters of the Loughton Bank and of the City Bank, mention has already been made.

The vault of the Lynn Mechanics Bank was in marked contrast with the modern creations, which are fitted with electrical alarm, time locks and all the improvements of the present day. No special mention has been found of the details of the construction of this vault, but the following letter of Edward P. Usher, Esq., whose father subsequently owned the old bank building, gives one an idea of the changes in vault construction since that day. Says Mr. Usher: "I find that I cannot tell you much about the vaults of the old bank except that my father took them out in 1865 and that everyone was amazed at the number of great granite blocks that had been used in making them. The removal attracted great attention, and it was considered doubtful whether the stone could be taken out without demolishing the house.

"I remember well that all the land about the house was filled with the mighty pieces of stone. Prior to this, the vaults had been used as a convenient pantry and store-room.

"You of course know that the old building used for the Bank for so many years is now in use as the second and third stories of the westerly end of Prescott Block."

For locking the vault large keys were used, and this fact explains the votes of the board of directors, found in the records of all the Lynn banks, directing that some of the keys be left over night at the house of some director



KEYS TO VAULT OF LAIGHTON BANK

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 inches

Weight of set, 8 ounces

specially named. Doubtless this action was taken as a precaution against robbers, but it is also true that the bulk and weight of these great keys was too much to permit any one to carry them conveniently on his person. (The keys shown in the cut weigh half a pound each and do not include all the keys in daily use).

The profits coming so largely from the issue of circulating notes, or bank bills, it was the endeavor of the management to keep these bills in circulation; and encouragement was given their wide distribution by exchanging notes with other banks at a distance; and also by discounting for merchants outside the city having large pay rolls, the proceeds of such discounts being taken in bills of small denominations. By these and other means of scattering the bills of the bank, a good profit resulted at comparatively little expense.

With the enactment of the National Bank Act, imposing a heavy tax on circulating notes, these conditions were reversed and the deposits of a bank became of larger importance to the management. When one considers the change in the source of revenue and the present-day attention given to large deposits, from which the profits are mainly derived, and the very negligible interest to circulating notes, from which there is now practically no profit, the increasing value of the deposits to a bank is readily understood.

Perhaps in no respect has the source of income of a bank undergone greater change than in the contrasting advantages arising in former days from its circulating notes, and in the present day from its deposits.

Under the state system a bank was allowed to issue circulating notes to an amount not exceeding twenty-five per cent more than its capital stock.

No tax was paid on these circulating notes, and a

reserve of but fifteen per cent in specie was required to be kept on the amount outstanding. The circulation therefore was a source of almost clear profit, and from those notes the bank secured practically all its earnings. The deposits were small in those days, yet the banks could show earnings sufficient to pay dividends that compare favorably with bank dividends of the present day. Though with little, if any, surplus and with very limited deposits, their outstanding circulating notes generally represented an amount corresponding nearly to their capital; for example, the City Bank paid its first semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent April 1, 1855, on a capital of \$100,000, only six months after beginning business, having deposits at that time of \$23,000, but with circulating notes outstanding of \$76,000. The Loughton Bank paid its first semi-annual dividend of three per cent April 1, 1850, eight months after beginning business, on a capital of \$100,000, having a deposits of \$26,000 and circulating notes outstanding of \$84,000.

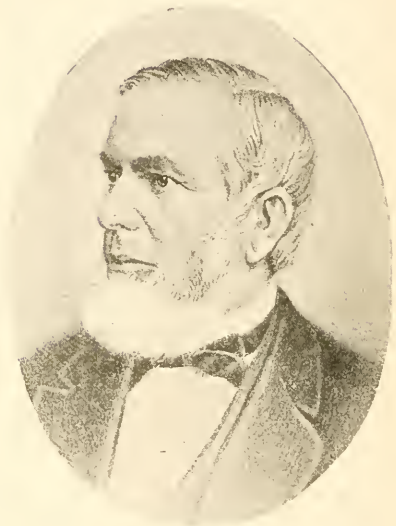
In the introduction of the national bank system with its guaranteed national bank notes of uniform design, a strong temptation to the counterfeiter has been removed. Under the old system, each state bank (there were no other banks) issued bills entirely of its own design and oftentimes of a character easily counterfeited. The different states also had different laws to govern the banks, some state laws being loosely constructed, thus giving an opportunity for adventurers in finance to start so-called "wildcat banks," whose notes were discredited. Bank failures were frequent. A bank teller in those days not only had to know a genuine bill from a counterfeit (and the variety of bills seemed almost innumerable), but likewise was compelled to bear in mind the financial standing of the



SAMUEL MANSFIELD BUBIER

1816-1894

Director Loughton Bank
Fifteenth Mayor of Lynn



THOMAS PAGE RICHARDSON

1816-1881

Director Loughton and City Banks
Fourth Mayor of Lynn



NATHAN BREED

1794-1872

Director Lynn Mechanics Bank

banks throughout New England and the state of New York. To-day, with the United States guarantee on all bills, only the genuineness of the notes is considered. The notes of the banks in the sections just mentioned were generally well protected by law, and were current in their home states; but the bills were not guaranteed, and failures would occur. Hence the necessity of constant vigilance on the part of bank tellers. The bills of banks west of New York were generally uncurrent in the Atlantic states. To-day all bank notes are alike and are printed and guaranteed by the United States Government.

We find in the records mention of the now obsolete "days of grace," of the suspension of specie payments in the panics of 1837 and 1857, also of the assistance given the state in the War of 1812, and of that given the United States Government in the Civil War.

Of the members of the boards of directors and of the boards of trustees of the several banks, space does not permit of mention. These boards have from the very beginning consisted of leading men in the community, and we may congratulate ourselves that our financial institutions have been guided by men of large vision.

Indeed, the growth of our city has been no accident but is the result of far-seeing, prudent, industrious business capacity. The names of Isaac Bassett, Jr., Nathan Breed, Samuel Boyce, Winthrop and Josiah Newhall, John and Elbridge Lovejoy, Charles Porter, Samuel M. Bubier, James N. Buffum, Joseph B. Lamper, Thomas P. Richardson, Philip P. Tapley, Jacob S. Aber and a host of others are familiar to many of us, and to them, to their associates and their successors, do we owe in large measure our business prosperity. In entering upon the new century we find the old institutions taking on new life, vying with those

more recently established in enlarging the scope of their business energy and success. And it is not too much to say that without exception our banks are strong and our banking men are of high character progressive, and are faithfully serving the needs of the community.

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